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IS 15467 (2004): Glossary of Terms - Cosmetics [PCD 19: Cosmetics]

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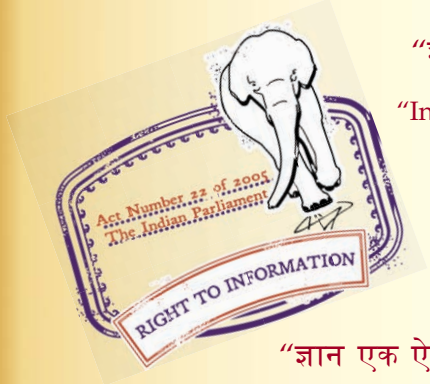

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"Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen"

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शब्दावली — कॉसमेटिक्स

Indian Standard

GLOSSARY OF TERMS — COSMETICS

ICS 71.100.70

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

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FOREWORD

This Indian Standard was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Cosmetics Sectional Committee had been approved by the Petroleum, Coal and Related Products Division Council.

A need has been felt to publish a standard on Glossary of terms used in cosmetic industry with a view to eliminate the ambiguity arising from different interpretation of terms used in cosmetic industry and to establish a generally recognized usage.

This standard primarily deals with terms and definitions used in cosmetic industry. It is intended chiefly to cover technical definitions of most of the terms and it may not necessarily include all the legal meanings of the terms.

Should any inconsistency exist between the terms as defined in this standard and those defined in standards for individual materials, the latter shall prevail.

The composition of the Committee responsible for the formulation of this standard is given in Annex A.

Indian Standard

GLOSSARY OF TERMS — COSMETICS

1 SCOPE

This standard defines terms used in the cosmetic industry. The terms are listed alphabetically.

2 TERMINOLOGY

Abrasive — A material, which abrades, smoothes polishes. Abrasives are used in cosmetics to remove unwanted tissue or foreign materials from various body surfaces. The removed materials may include dead skin surface cells, callus or dental plaque.

Absorbent Powder — A powdery material which takes up liquids with sponge-like action.

Acidulent — Substance, which acidifies, lowers *p*H and neutralizes alkali.

Aerosol — The fine droplets of liquid or powder propelled from the container by means of pressurised gas.

A.H.A. — Alpha hydroxy acid or its derivative used as moisturizer and exfoliating agent.

Allergy — It is the condition resulting from the exposure of the hypersensitive person to the antigen.

Alopecia — Loss of hair.

Amphoteric — Type of surfactant, which has a positive as well as negative charge and is capable of reacting either as an acid or a base. Amphoterics are compatible with anionic and cationic surfactants.

Anabolism — The building up of the body cells; the constructive metabolism.

Anaesthetic — Reduces sensory perception such as pain or temperature.

Anagen Phase — The phase during hair is growing, lasts for 2-6 years.

Antiaging — Acts to reduce signs of aging such as wrinkles.

Anticelluloid — Helps to reduce the symptoms/ appearance of orange peel skin.

Antigen — Substance which stimulates formation of antibody.

Anti-perspirant — A cosmetic used to restrict or inhibit the flow of perspiration from the sweat glands.

Antibacterial — Destroys/inhibits the growth or reproduction of bacteria.

Anti-caking — Ingredients used to prevent the agglomeration of particulate solid into lumps or cohesive cakes.

Anti-dandruff — Preparation which retards or eliminates dandruff.

Antifoam — Substance which suppresses formation of foam.

Anti-inflammatory — Reduces, suppresses, prevents inflammation.

Anti-irritant — Reduces, suppresses, prevents irritation.

Antimicrobial — Destroys, inhibits or suppresses the growth of micro-organisms.

Antioxidant — Inhibits oxidation and rancidity.

Anitpuritic — Reduces or prevent itching.

Antiseptic — Inhibits the growth of microorganisms on the skin or on living tissue.

Antistat — Reduces static by neutralising electrical charge on a surface. In cosmetics antistatic agents play a role in the formulation of hair products that prevent the condition commonly known as *fly-away hair.*

Antitartar Agent — Helps remove / prevent tartar formation on teeth.

Astringent — Substance or preparation which contracts organic tissues after application.

Bindi — Sticker Kumkum used traditionally by ladies in the centre of their forehead. Also available in sticker form.

Binder — Promotes cohesion of powders.

Bleaching Agent — Lightens hair colour, oxidizing agent.

Botanical — Derived from plant materials.

Buffering Agents — Chemicals, which have the property of maintaining the *p*H of an aqueous medium in a narrow range even if small amount of acids or bases, are added.

Bulking Agents — Chemically inert solid inorganic materials used as diluents for other solids. They are also used to increase the volume (bulk) of an applied cosmetic.

Carrier — A vehicle or base used for a preparation.

Chelating Agents — Also called as *sequestrants,* ingredients that have ability to complex with an active metallic ion in order to prevent their adverse effects on the stability or appearance of cosmetic products.

Catagen — The phase during which hair growth slows as the follicles shrink and the hair bulb thickens and slightly lifts from papilla.

Cellulose — It is an effective thickner in water based systems. Celluloid ethers are widely used as thickners.

Circulatory Stimulant — Stimulates blood flow in the skin.

Co-emulsifier — Used along with a primary emulsifier for attributes such as better foaming, mildness, etc.

Collagen — This is a major fibrous constituent of dermis of skin.

Comedone — A constricted mass or plug of sebum with a darkened top.

Conditioning — An application to help maintain good condition of the skin or hair and protect them from damage caused by strong chemicals, exposure to sun and other factors.

Consistency — Degree of firmness or viscosity of cosmetic preparation.

Cooling Agent — Imparts cooling sensation to skin and mucous membrane.

Colourant — Adds colour; may be a soluble dye or an insoluble pigment.

Controlled Release — Encapsulated / sequestered ingredient(s) become(s) available from a product over time or under selected conditions.

Cortex — The most important part of the hair shaft located between the cuticle and medulla.

Cosmetics — Any substance or preparation intended to be placed in contact with the various external parts of the human body (epidermis, hair system, nails, lips and external genital organs) or with the teeth and the mucous membranes of the oral cavity with a view exclusively or mainly to cleaning them, perfuming them, changing their appearance and/or correcting body odours and/or protecting them or keeping them in good condition.

Co-solvent — Used to assist in keeping difficult material in solution state.

Cosmetic Dermatitis — Allergic reaction caused due the application of cosmetic.

Coupling Agent — Aids in solubilisation or emulsification of incompatible components.

Cream — Emulsion having very high viscosity with smooth/soft texture and good consistency which cannot be poured out.

Cuticle — The outer layer / covering of a hair, also the tough fold of skin that forms the base and sides of the nail plate.

Dandruff — Flaking of the skin usually in the region of scalp.

Decolourant — Removes colour by adsorption, bleaching or oxidation.

Deodrant — Masks, reduces or eliminates unpleasant odour and protect against the formation of malodor on body surface.

Denaturant — Ingredient added to ethyl alcohol to make it unsuitable for ingestion.

Dentifrice — Preparation for cleansing the teeth.

Depilation — Temporary method of hair removal chemically.

Depilatory Agent — Removes hair chemically.

Dermis — The inner layer of the skin of a vertebrate.

Detangler — A conditioner that acidifies or coats the hair cuticle to prevent or remove snarls.

Detergent — A surface-active agent (surfactant) that cleans by emulsifying oils and suspending particulate soil.

Disinfectant — Destroys pathogenic micro-organisms

Dispersant — Promotes the formation and stabilisation of a dispersion or suspension.

Dye — Water soluble colouring matter.

Eczema — An inflammatory condition of the skin characterised by redness, itching and scaly lesions.

Edema — A swelling.

Emollient — An ingredient that makes skin soft and supple.

Emulsifier — A surface-active agent (surfactant) that promotes the formation of emulsions.

Emulsion — A dispersion of one or more immiscible liquid phases in another, the distribution being in the form of tiny droplets. Normally classified either as oil-in-water (O/W) or water-in-oil (W/O).

Emulsion Stabiliser — Helps preserve the integrity of emulsion characteristics.

Enzyme — Complex protein produced by living cells that catalyzes biochemical reactions, often at or near human body temperature.

Epidermis — The outermost layer of skin of a vertebrate.

Epilation — Temporary method of hair removal mechanically (waxing tweezing).

Epilating Agents — Functional constituents of products designed to remove unwanted hair mechanically.

Essential Oil — Natural, usually plant derived oil used for its flavour, fragrance and/or active properties.

Exfoliant — Helps loosen surface skin cells to expose a fresher-looking skin surface.

Eyebrow Pencil — These are used either to accentuate the line of eyebrow or to modify their outline after plucking.

Eyeliner — These are used on eyelid, particularly upper eyelid close to eyelashes to help to accentuate the expressiveness of eyes.

Eyeshadow — These are applied to eyelid to produce an attractive moist looking background for eyes.

Facial — For or of the face, also a procedure designed to relax, tone and condition the facial skin.

Fibre — Strand of natural or synthetic polymers for example wool, cotton, silk, nylon or polyester.

Foundation — A cream, liquid, cake or stick product that imparts a smooth finish/even colour to the skin and usually used as base for other make-up.

Fragrance — Pleasant smell. Usually this smell comes from essential oils.

Freckles — Reddish brown or yellow spot on the skin usually caused by locally excessive pigment.

Film Former — Materials which upon drying, produces a continuous film on skin, hair or nails.

Fixative — Fixes or sets perfumes; retards evaporation; promotes longer-lasting aroma.

Flavour — Imparts a characteristic taste (and smell) to edible foods and drinks; sometimes used in lip products.

Foam Booster/Stabiliser — Enhances quality and quantity of lather in products.

Foaming Agent — A surface-active agent (surfactant) that produces foam, an emulsion of air-in-water

Fungicide — Inhibits or destroys growth of fungi.

Gel — This is the form of cosmetic product having very high viscosity.

Gellant — A gelling agent, forms gels, includes a wide variety of materials such as polymers, clays and soaps.

Glosser — Furnishes surface luster/brightness, usually on lips or hair.

Hair Bulb — A hair structure that lies just above the papilla and fits over it tightly; the bulb nourished by the papilla gradually narrows as it approaches the surface of the skin.

Hair Follicle — A tiny tube likes pit in the skin from which the hair grows.

Hair Colourant/Dye — Used on hair to impart a new permanent or semi-permanent/temporary colour.

Hair Conditioning Agents — Ingredients used to create special effects on hair. This group includes materials, which enhance the appearance and feel of hair, increase hair body or suppleness, facilitate styling, improve gloss or sheen and improve the texture of hair that has been damaged by chemical or physical action.

Hair Waving/Perming — Products used to give curly effect to the hair.

Hair-set Polymer/Resin — Polymer and/or resins used to maintain desired hair shape.

Humectant — Ingredient used in cosmetic products, which absorbs, holds and retains moisture.

Hydrotrope — Enhances water solubility.

Inflammation — A response of the body tissues to irritation or infection with accompanying reddening, pain, heat or swelling.

Intermediate — Basic chemicals, which are chemically modified to obtain desired function.

Irritants — Substances that induce inflammations.

Kajal — Traditionally decorative cosmetic for the eye used to improve the expressiveness of the eyes. It may also provide soothing effect to the eyes.

Keratin — A hard chemical substance that is the principal constituent of hair and nails.

Keratinase — Enzyme isolated from *Streptomyces fradiae* capable of digesting keratin.

Kumkum — Traditionally used by ladies on their forehead and is available in different forms, for example, powder, liquid, adhesive based.

Lanolin Substitute — Emollient used to replace lanolin, usually botanical.

Lathering Agent — *See* foamer, foam booster / stabilizer.

Lentigo — A pigmentation defect characterised by dark spots similar to freckles.

Leucoderma — White patches on the skin caused by lack of pigment.

Lipstick — Essentially dispersion of colouring matter in a mixture of oils, fats and waxes used to colour lips.

Lotion — Emulsion of sufficiently low viscosity which is pourable.

Lubricant — Reduces friction, smoothens, adds slip.

Manicure — The care of hands and nails.

Mascara — A cosmetic preparation for application to eyelashes hair for beautifying.

Medulla — The inner most part of the hair shaft.

Melanin — A brownish pigment that determines skin colour.

Melanocytes — Cells throughout the body that produce pigments.

Moisture Barrier — Retards passage of moisture or water.

Moisturizer — Aids in increasing the moisture content of the skin through humectant or barrier action.

Mouth Wash — These promote general oral hygiene and breath.

Neutralizer — An oxidizing agent used in hair waving that stops the action of reducing agent and re-establishes the disulphide linkage in hair.

Ointment Base — An anhydrous mixture of oleoginous components used as a vehicle for medicaments.

Odour Masking Agent — Absorbs or otherwise neutralizes unpleasant odours.

Opacifying Agent — Ingredients deliberately added to cosmetic products to reduce their clear or transparent appearance.

Oxidizing Agents — Oxidizing agents are chemicals, which gain electrons during their reaction with a reducing agent. In cosmetics these are used to destroy the natural pigment, melanin (that is effect bleaching), restore the normal oxidized state of hair or skin after exposure to a reducing agent.

Pearlant/Pearling Agent — Imparts a pearlescent texture or luster.

Pedicure Preparations — These are the preparations used for application on feet.

Perfume Solvent — Solubilizes perfume, usually in aqueous vehicle.

Perspiration — The excretion of water and minerals through the sweat glands.

pH Adjuster — Chemicals (acids, bases or buffering agents) which are used to control the *p*H of finished cosmetic products.

Pigment — A finely powdered insoluble substance used to impart colour, luster or opacity.

Plasticizer — Plasticizers are materials, which soften synthetic polymers. They are frequently required to avoid brittleness and cracking of *film formers.*

Pomade — A cosmetic preparation used for hair and scalp.

Polymer — A very high molecular weight compound consisting of repeating structural units.

Polymer Film Former — A polymer that can function as a film former.

Powder — A solid in form of fine particles.

Preservative — Ingredient which prevents or retards microbial growth and thus protects cosmetic products from spoilage.

Propellant — Chemicals used for expelling products from pressurized containers (aerosols).

Protein — Naturally occurring complex combinations of amino acids.

Reducing Agent — Reduces a chemical compound usually by donating electrons; neutralizes oxidizing agents.

Refatting Agent — Adds oily material to the surface of substrates for example skin and hair.

Resin — Non-volatile solid or semi-solid organic substances obtained from plants as exudes to prepared by polymerization of simple molecules.

Rouge — Preparations used to apply colour to cheeks. They are also known as blushers.

Sebostatic — Suppresses production of sebum on skin.

Seborrhea — Condition of excessive secretion from sebaceous glands making scalp and hair greasy.

Sebum — The fatty matter secreted by sebaceous glands.

Sesquestrant — Form coordination complexes with multivalent positive ions.

Shampoo — Suitable product for washing and conditioning hair, packed in a form convenient for use.

Silicone — Polymeric organo-silicon compounds that are water-resistant.

Sindoor — Product applied on the parting of hair by ladies—an indication of marital status.

Skin Bleaching Agent — An agent designed to bleach limited areas of hyper-pigmented skin and inhibit the cell proliferation of melanocytes.

Skin Conditioning Agent — Cosmetic ingredient which helps to maintain the soft, smooth and pliable appearance of skin.

Skin Protectant — Protects skin from environmental attack.

SPF Boosters — Increases the effectiveness of sunscreen ingredients.

Solubilizer — Solubilizes, usually into aqueous vehicles, normally insoluble materials such as fragrances, flavours, oils etc.

Solvent — Usually liquids, capable of dissolving other substances.

Stimulant — Produces a temporary increase in the functional activity of an organism or any of its parts.

Stratum Corneum — Outermost layer of epidermis, which is keratinised and continuously shed.

Sunless-tanning Agent — Imparts suntan colour to skin without ultra violet exposure.

Sunscreen — Used to protect skin and /or cosmetic preparations from degradation by ultra violet radiation.
As per US FDA, a sunscreen active is defined as an ingredient which absorbs reflects or blocks at least 85 percent of the radiation in the ultra violet range at wavelengths from 290-320 nm but may or may not transmit radiation at wavelengths longer than 320 nm.

UVA is ultra violet light in the wavelength range of 320-400 nanometers (nm).
UVB is ultra violet light in the wavelength range of 290-320 nanometers (nm).

Surfactant — Also called as surface-active agents, form a large group of cosmetic ingredients, which exhibit the ability to lower the surface tension of water or to reduce the interfacial tension between two immiscible substances. They are classified based on their ionic characteristics as anionic, cationic, non-ionic and amphoteric. Surfactants are used in cosmetics to perform a variety of functions like, cleansing, emulsifying, foam boosting, solubilizing, suspending, conditioning, etc.

Suspending Agent — Keeps finely divided solid particles in suspension.

Sweat Glands — These secrete sweat on the body surface and are concerned with control of body temperature and excretion.

Sweetener — Sweetens to provide a more pleasant taste.

Tanning Accelerator — Accelerates the tanning of skin.

Telogen — The period during which hair rests and does not grow.

Thickener — Thickens or increases viscosity/ consistency

Thixotrope — The property of certain gels and emulsions of becoming more fluid or less viscous when shaken or stirred.

Tonic — A stimulant or dressing for hair or scalp.

Topical Delivery System — Product that enhances the delivery of actives on the skin.

Traditional Cosmetics — These are the cosmetics used traditionally in India, such as Kajal, Kumkum, Sindoor etc.

T-zone — An area of the face that cuts across the forehead and down the nose.

Vasodialator — These stimulate circulation of blood.

Vegetable Oil — Any plant-derived oil.

Viscosity Stabiliser — Helps to preserve the flow characteristics of a fluid.

Vitiligo — Patchy de-pigmentation of skin.

Wax — Any of numerous substances of plant, animal or synthetic origin that contain principally esters of higher fatty acids and higher fatty alcohols; free fatty alcohols, fatty acids and hydrocarbons may also be present; waxes derived form petroleum products are mainly high-molecular weight hydrocarbons.

Wetting Agent — A surface-active agent (surfactant) that lowers the surface and interfacial tension in facilitating the wetting of surfaces.

Whitening Agent- Skin — Lightens/evens colour, often by inhibiting melanin formation and/or transfer.

Whitening Agent-Teeth — Lightens colour, usually oxidizing agent; may also include enzymatic stain removal.

ANNEX A

(*Foreword*)

COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

Cosmetics Sectional Committee, PCD 19

Organization	*Representative(s)*
Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi	SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR (***Chairman***)
All India Small Scale Cosmetic Manufacturer's Association, Mumbai	SHRI M. B. DESAI SHRI B. M. CHOPRA (*Alternate* I) SHRI S. CHATTERJEE (*Alternate* II)
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Consumer Guidance Society, Mumbai	SHRI N. G. WAGLE DR S. G. BHAT (*Alternate*)
Colgate-Palmolive (India) Ltd, Mumbai	DR RAJ KOHLI SHRI SUNIL AGGARWAL (*Alternate* I) DR NEENA SHARMA (*Alternate* II)
Commissioner, Food & Drugs Administration, Mumbai	DR PILANKAR
Dabur Research Foundation, Sahibabad	DR. D.B.A. NARAYANA
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Godrej Soaps Ltd, Mumbai	SHRI A. RANGARAJAN DR (SHRIMATI) ROHINI THAKKAR (*Alternate*)
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National Test House, Kolkata	SHRI K. C. NASKAR DR S. K. SAHA (*Alternate*)
Procter & Gamble, Mumbai	DR ARUN VISWANATH MS SHWETA PURANDARE (*Alternate*)
Shingar Ltd, Mumbai	SHRI V. K. SINGH SHRIMATI VARSHA BISEN (*Alternate*)
BIS Directorate General	SHRI ANJAN KAR, Director & Head (PCD) [Representing Director General (*Ex-officio*)]

Member Secretary
DR (SHRIMATI) VIJAY MALIK
Director (PCD), BIS

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Telephones : 2323 0131, 2323 33 75, 2323 9402

Telegrams : Manaksanstha
(Common to all offices)

Regional Offices :		Telephone
Central	: Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, NEW DELHI 110 002	2323 7617, 2323 3841
Eastern	: 1/14 C.I.T. Scheme VII M, V. I. P. Road, Kankurgachi, KOLKATA 700 054	2337 8499, 2337 8561, 2337 8626, 2337 9120
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